

Some of the larval characters of *P. albolabes* are very similar to those of other larvae of the genus described by Crumb (1956). The characters include 3 subventral setae on the first abdominal segment, the reduced condition of the spinneret, and the large inner tooth on the mandible. *Platysenta albolabes* is not the same as Crumb's "*Platysenta* sp. No. 29" that also was described from Arizona specimens. The latter had black reticulation on the head (Crumb, 1956), quite unlike the head of *P. albolabes*.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This research was supported by USDA AGR RMA Grant No. 12-14-100-8031(33) awarded to Dr. John G. Franclemont of Cornell University and funds supplied by the Illinois Natural History Survey, the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station, and the Office of International Agriculture, College of Agriculture, University of Illinois, Urbana. I thank Dr. Franclemont for reviewing the manuscript.

REFERENCES

- Crumb, S. E. 1956. The larvae of the Phalaenidae. U.S. Dept. Agr. Tech. Bull. 1135. 356 p.
- Godfrey, G. L. 1972. A review and reclassification of the larvae of the subfamily Hadeninae (Lepidoptera: Noctuidae) from America north of Mexico. U.S. Dept. Agr. Tech. Bull. 1450. 265 p.
- Kimball, C. P. 1965. The Lepidoptera of Florida: an annotated checklist. Arthropods of Florida and Neighboring Land Areas. Vol. 1, 363 + v p.
- McDunnough, J. 1938. Check list of the Lepidoptera of Canada and the United States of America. South. Calif. Acad. Sci. Mem. 1(1):1-275.
- Stoner, D., and C. B. Wisecup. 1930. Injury to celery in the Sanford, Florida, District by the larvae of the noctuid moth *Perigia sutor* Guen. J. Econ. Entomol. 23:644-645.

THE IDENTITY OF CALYCOMYZA JUCUNDA (WULP) (DIPTERA, AGROMYZIDAE)

GEORGE C. STEYSKAL

Systematic Entomology Laboratory, Agricultural Research Service, USDA,
c/o U.S. National Museum, Washington, D. C. 20560

ABSTRACT—*Calycomyza jucunda* (Wulp), described in the genus *Agromyza*, is further described and its relationships established on the basis of examination of the type specimen.

In his introductory paragraphs to the treatment of the genus *Calycomyza* Hendel, Spencer (1969) stated that, "Differences between many of the species are extremely slight and many involve color, male

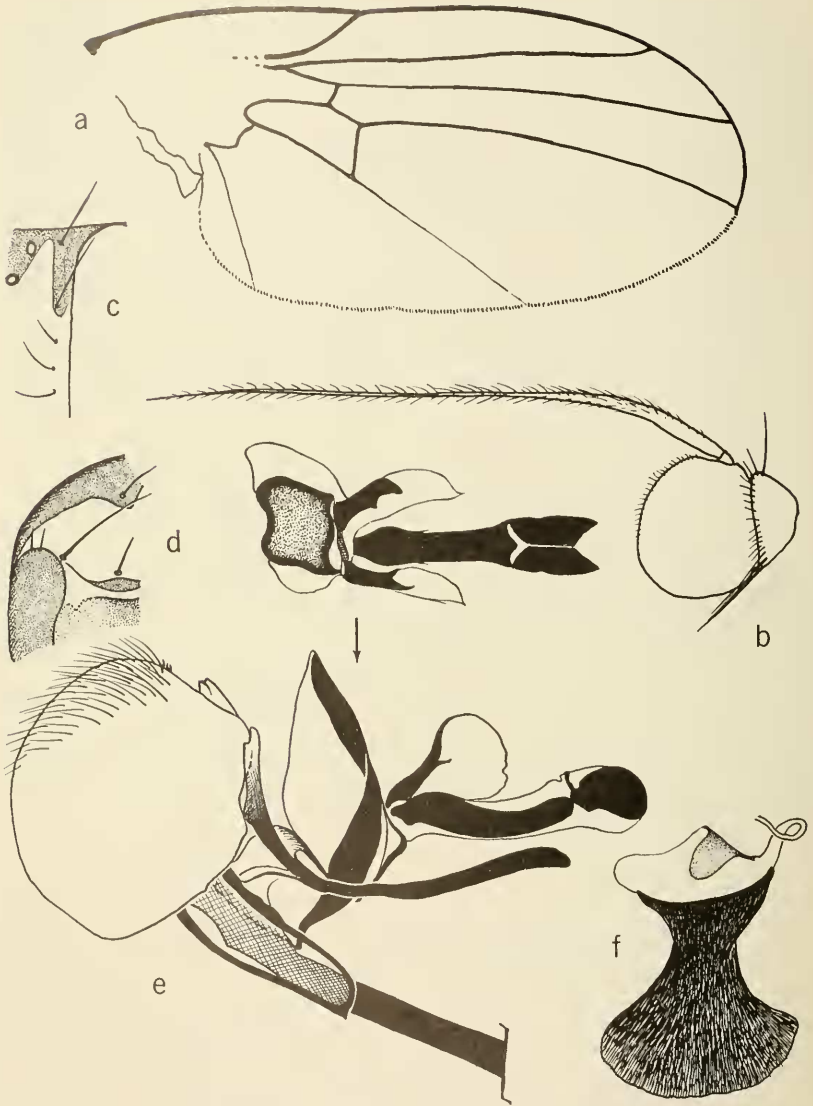


Fig. 1. *Calycomyza jucunda* (Wulp) male holotype. a, wing. b, left antenna. c, left top of head, showing 2 *sfo* and 3 *ifo* bristles. d, left anterodorsal part of thorax, lateral view. e, left lateral view of postabdomen, with ventral view (in direction of arrow) of aedeagus; f, sperm pump.

genitalia, or larvae together with feeding habit, i.e. leaf mines. For example, in *jucunda* (Wulp) and *promissa* Frick the adults and male genitalia are not satisfactorily distinguishable. . .” He further stated that *jucunda* had been misidentified by Frick (1956, 1959). In order to establish the identity of the species described by Wulp as *Agromyza jucunda* (1867), I dissected the postabdomen of the male holotype through the kindness of Dr. P. J. van Helsdingen, of the Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, in Leiden, Netherlands.

The sex of the holotype has hitherto been questionable. It was stated by Wulp to be a female, but in the report by Frick (1956: 289) on the examination of it by Dr. Diakonoff it is cited as “sex?” My examination revealed that it is, fortunately, a male. The labels with the specimen are “TYPE (red label)/Kumlien Wisconsin (white label)/TYPE *Agromyza* (sic) *jucunda* v. d. Wulp (white label).” The word ‘Kumlien’ apparently refers to one Ludwig Kumlien, who is known to have collected in North America.

The species is correctly placed by Spencer as a *Calycomyza* close to *promissa* Frick. It runs in the key to Canadian *Calycomyza* species by Spencer (1969: 145) to couplet 5, where the species *C. menthae* Spencer and *C. promissa* Frick are differentiated by characters of the larvae and male genitalia (aedeagus). In Frick (1956, 1959) the species will run to *C. promissa*. The identity of the species treated by Frick as *jucunda* must await examination of the genitalia of the species Frick considered as synonyms of *jucunda* (*platyptera* Thomson and *coronata* Loew) as well as of material Frick had before him.

Figure 1 shows various details of the type of *Agromyza jucunda*. The face is yellowish with the antennal grooves brown; the fore femur is wholly black; the 2nd dorsocentral bristle is nearly as long as the 3rd (hindmost) bristle; the acrostichal bristles are in 6 rows. Comparison of the aedeagus (fig. 1e) with the figures of that structure in *C. menthae* Spencer (1969: 154, fig. 261, 262) shows a close similarity and at the same time distinct differences in detail. The figure of the aedeagus of *C. promissa* Frick (Spencer, 1969: 154, fig. 265) is somewhat less similar to that of *C. jucunda*.

Calycomyza jucunda (Wulp) is therefore a species that has apparently not been subsequently referred to correctly in the literature, and one whose biology remains wholly unknown.

REFERENCES

- Frick, K. E. 1956. Revision of the North American *Calycomyza* species north of Mexico (Phytobia: Agromyzidae: Diptera). *Ann. Entomol. Soc. Am.* 49: 284-300.
- . 1959. Synopsis of the species of agromyzid leaf miners described from North America. *Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus.* 108 (no. 3407): 347-465.

- Spencer, K. A. 1969. The Agromyzidae of Canada and Alaska. Mem. Entomol. Soc. Canada 64: 1-311.
- Wulp, F. M. van der. 1867. Eenige Noord-Americaansche Diptera. Tijdschr. v. Entomol. 10: 125-164, pls. 3-5. Ref. on p. 161, pl. 5, fig. 19-20.

FURTHER STUDIES ON SOUTH AMERICAN BETHYLIDAE (HYMENOPTERA)

HOWARD E. EVANS

Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University,
Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138

ABSTRACT—In the subfamily Pristocerinae, *Xestobethylus* Cameron is placed in the synonymy of *Pseudisobrachium* Kieffer; the specific names *flaviventris* Kieffer and *argentanicum* Evans are placed in the synonymy of *P. pallidipes* (Cameron), new combination. Two new species of this genus are described: *P. chacoense* (Argentina) and *P. erythrocephalum* (Chile). In the subfamily Epyrinae, 2 new genera are described: *Nothepyrus*, type-species *N. brasiliensis*, n. sp. (Brazil), and *Thlastepyrus*, type-species *T. pertenuis*, n. sp. (Brazil). Two additional new species are described: *Rhabdepyrus* (*Chlorepyrus*) *cyanosoma* (Argentina, Surinam) and *Epyrus* *nigrivirens* (Bolivia). New distribution records are presented for species of *Bakeriella*, *Aspidepyrus*, and *Laelius*.

This paper is a supplement to my Synopsis of the American Bethylidae (Evans 1964) and to several subsequent generic revisions (Evans 1965, 1967, 1969, 1970). Its purpose is to dispose of 1 generic name, previously listed as unrecognizable, to describe 2 new genera, to present several new distribution records, and to describe several distinctive new species in material sent to me for identification. The genera and species considered belong to the subfamilies Pristocerinae and Epyrinae. Terminology is the same as that used in the Synopsis; for standard abbreviations of body parts, see that paper and also this journal, 72: 341 (1970).

Subfamily Pristocerinae
Genus *Pseudisobrachium* Kieffer

- Pseudisobrachium* Kieffer, 1904: 368 (type-species: *P. laticeps* Kieffer). Evans, 1964: 62 (generic description and synonymy). Evans, 1970: 45-65 (spp. of Argentina and Chile).
- Xestobethylus* Cameron, 1909: 450 (type-species: *X. pallidipes* Cameron) (new synonymy). Evans, 1964: 17 (listed as unrecognized).

This is a large and difficult genus, and for the present it is possible to recognize only the males of some of the more common and distinc-